TAKING OF HAVANA WILL BE A PICNIC

Large Majority of Its Population Is Hostile to Spain.

REAL CONDITION IN CUBAN CAPITAL

Gen. Blanco Not Supported by the Spirit That Resisted the British in 1762 -- Elements Anxious for American Success .- The Hollowness of Recent Patriotic Demonstrations.

New York, April 24.—Says the Sun: There can be little doubt that the capture of Havana by an American army acting in combination with an American fleet is a comparatively easy task from a military point of view. Descriptions have already been printed of the weakness of the old-style fortifications of the scaport and of its ill placed batteries. If, according to modern military science, the defence is more formidable than the attack, this rule is not applicable to Havana. As a milieighteenth century. In 1762 she could oppose a gallant resistance to Lord Albemarie's wooden vesels and his 18.-000 troops. In 1898 she has no resources to resist an American squadron of battleships, monitors and cruisers and an army of 100,000 American soldiers.

But other very important reasons exist for believing that Havana will quickly surrender in this war. Now, as in ancient times, the degree of resistance which a city can oppose to a foreign attack depends entirely on the character, patriotism and unity of the population inside its gates. The guna and the forts are nothing without the men, and the men that manage the guns and garrison the forts must be backed by the enthusiasm and determination of all the inhabitants.

IN YEARS GONE BY.

Such was the case in 1762, when Havand resisted during two months the British; and the heroic death of Don Luis de Valazco, the governor of Morro castle, commanded the respect of even the enemy. A day of suspension of hostilities was accorded by the English until the body of the brave soldier had been buried, and military honors were paid to it by both armies. Havana was then really the "ever faithful city," as the Spanish king named it in reward for its uncompromising royalty. Men, womer, children stood until the last for the flag of Spain. Even after the Spanish guns had ben silenced and the city had been taken by force, they did not yield to the invader. Neither threats nor magnanimity could abate their Spanish spirit. Cuban bands on the outskirts of the city waged a savage guerrilla warfare on the Pritish. The neighboring town of Guanabacoa never yielded to the enemy. Pepe Antonio, a countryman, led a band of guerrillas around that town and wrought havoc among the troops of Lord Albemarie. The British soldiers were poisoned by When the Cubans could fight no more they resorted to assassination. The unconquerable hostility of the people was one of the first reasons that finally compelled England, in 1763, to turn Cuba over to the Spanish king again in exchange for Florida.

QUITE DIFFERENT NOW. Now all the conditions are quite the reverse. After Spain lost its vast possessions in South America she began to rule Cuba with an iron hand. The brave and loyal Cuban militia that fought so heroically against the foreign invaders were gradually dispersed. Spanish Spanish officers took their place. Early in this century Cuba bemore considered by the Cuban as a countryman, but as an enemy. The captains general represented thereafter martyrs were beheaded, garroted, or sent to the gallows. After a long series of conspiracies Lopez raised, in 1850, for the first time the lone star flag, invaded the island twice, and finally was overpowered, caught and executed in Havana. Since then war between Cubaand Spain has gone on. The revolution of 1868 lasted ten years. After the truce of Zanjon the Cuban flag was lowered only temporarily. It was raised up again in 1895, never to be conquered by the Spanish troops. Not a single Cuban, no matter how peaceable he may be by temperament, can be called friend of Spain since the death of Narciso Lopez. All Cubans hate the Spanish rule, and they all admire and

love the United States. BLANCO IS SAD.

A few days ago, when news of the message of President McKinley was received in Havana, the Cuban noncombatant population began its exodus to the United States. Captain General to strike it out. these graphic words to a member of his cabinet:

"It is a bitter lesson for us. What can we expect from a people that on the eve of a war with the foreigner flee to the very land of the enemy?"

And he was right. A large majority of the population of Havana is now steamship hostile to Spain, in spite of the public warships. demonstrations of patriotism made there during the last few days. The 20,000 or 30,000 Spanish volunteers, grocers and retail merchants, nearly all of them single men and young, who went to Cuba as emigrants, lead those patrito Cuba as emigrants, lead those patri-otic parades and the rest follow them, not out of enthusiasm, but from few temperature of explosives since 1871. not out of enthusiasm, but from fear of being suspected as enemies of Spain and assassinated or put into prison.

THE AUTONOMISTS. The small group of Cubans called Autonomists are among this class. The failure of the last Cuban revolution from 1868 to 1878, and the constant policy of non-interference and co enforcement of neutrality laws, followed for so many years by the Washingtor administrations, convinced them that it was folly to believe that the patriots would ever win alone against the superfor Spanish power or that the United States would ever lend a helping hand to them. They tried to obtain by peaceful means what the patriots demanded by force. Helieving also that their as pirations could not be realized, they have accepted everything offered to them. no matter how meagre or farcical. But that they are haters of Spain, and that they do not inspire confidence even in the most liberal Spaniards, is in Cuba a well-known fact. All their pro-Spanish demonstrations they have exaggerated in order to win a confidence which they do not deserve. Traitors to both sides, to that of their real sen-timents and to that of their apparent inclinations, the to them unexpected intervention of the United States in Cuba has been a hard blow. If they could now help themselves by taking the winner's side they would do so gladly.

Another important type of the Hav

ana population hostile to Spain is the

sympathizer with the revolution or laborante, who, apart from fighting, has done and is ready to do everything that may harm the cause of Spain. The aborante is the most able of conspirators. Of him and his kind is composed the secret Revolutionary Junta in Havana, that is still mining the Spanish government inside the city and wait ing for a sight of the American bat-

The negroes, who number some 30, 000, are very much divided. The majorty of them are against the Spaniards, It is needless to say that the reconcentrados are also against the Spanlards and in favor of the United States.

OTHER ENEMIES.

But the most serious enemies, though not the most numerous, of the Spanish government in Havana are Spaniards themselves, landowners or rich mer-chants, who favor immediate annexaation to the United States as the only solution of the Cuban problem.

Leaving aside a few thousand foreigners, the male population of Havana may be estimated at 100,000. Of this number not 30,000 are Spanish at heart and the rest are irreconcilable enemies

of the Spanish government.
Without good fortifications, with a small supply of provisions, and with a hostile population which, if it did not revolt, would make every possible effort to compel him to surrender, is it strange that General Blanco should not be able to hold out for a long time against the American army and

The recent patriotic demonstrations in Havana are not true indications of the moral situation in that city.

WEEK IN CONGRESS

A Formal Declaration of War Will Be Made in Response to the Request of the President.

Washington, April 24-it is the expec tation in the senate that the week will begin with the receipt of a message from the president asking that congress shall make a formal declaration of w. and that there will be a quick response to the There has been some appreha ion that there might be a renewal of the effort to secure a recognition of the in-dependence of the Cuban insurgents in connection with war declaration, but the best information now is that this will not be undertaken, and that there will be practically no opposition in the senate of a war resolution.

The senate will Desume consideration of the mayal appropriation bill at the earliest moment. The only disputed point ed of in connection with moval bill is the provision in regard to the price of armor, in which Senators Tillman and Butler are making an effort to have reduced from \$100 to \$300 after the three battleships now building are sup-

The senate also will take up the army reorganization bill as soon as it can be reached after it is reported from the committee on military affairs by which it will be given prompt consideration. This committee will also take cognizance of the supposed defects in the volunteer army bill with a view to correcting them f found as serious as reported.

It is not believed that the war revenue bill will receive consideration from the senate this week owing to the probabil-ity that it will meet with sufficient apposition in the finance committee to delay it there for some time. The Democrats will seek to eliminate the bond feature of the bill and they may attempt to incor-porate a provision for an income tax when the bill reaches the committee, and a stubborn contest is promised both in the committee and in the senate.

IN THE HOUSE. If the president sends a message to con gress tomorrow asking for a declaration of war as it is now anticpated the re-sponse will be prompt and emphatic.

show the world that gan to long for freedom. The old love the representatives of the American peofor Spain turned to deep hatred for the me arrayed in solid and imposing mother country. The Spaniard was no declaration of war will be passed with-out a word of debate and upon the roll call it is not likely that there will be a captains general represented thereafter oppression, wrong, and injustice. Cuban tion of war the house wil proceed to the work of providing the sinews with which to prosecute it. But upon this bill of war taxes there will not be unanimity. Republicans and Democrats hold widely divergent views as to the methods by which the revenues to carry on the war should be raised. It is not thought, how-ever, that the Democrats will make a

ong opposition.
The chief amendment the Democrats desire to offer is for an income tax which they believe can be framed to meet the decision of the Supreme court. They believe a considerable proportion of the war tax should be raised from this source, They are also opposed to some of the provisions of the stamp tax which they believe will offer propositions in lieu thereof for a tax of 50 cents per harrel on petroleum and a graduated tax on railroad and other transportation tickets, both of which propositions were con-sidered by the Republicans of the ways and means committee, but rejected. There is also considerable opposition to the boad feature of the bill on the Democratic side otion will undoubtedly be made

NO NEWS FROM THE PARIS.

The Fate of the Elegant Liner is Still in Doubt.

London, April 25 .- A point of vital interest for all Londoners is whether the steamship Paris has escaped the Spanish

Up to midnight there was absolutely no news as to the liner at Southampton.

Cotonel Deering Dead.

word and action takes vitality Blood from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the

blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure Spring blood is absolutely Medicine necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appe-

tizer, stomach tonic and regulator. Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. \$1,

six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills taken after dinner ald digestion.

SPAIN WILL DO **PRIVATEERING**

The Decree to That Effect Was Gazetted Yesterday.

RIGHTS MAINTAINED BY SPAIN

The Rules That the Country Will Observe During the War Are Outlined in Five Clauses, Covering Neutral Fings, Goods Contraband of War; the Right to Search.

Madrid, April 24.-The following deree was gazetted today:

"Diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States and the state of war being begun between the two untries, numerous questions of international laws arise which must be pre-cisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they, who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict."

The royal decree then says Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering and announces that for the present only cruisers will be fitted out; all treaties with the United States are annulled; thirty days are given to United States ships to leave Spanish

RULES TO BE OBSERVED,

The rules which Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five chuses, covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, the right to search and what constitutes contra-band of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as We have observed with the strict-

est fidelity the principle of interna-tional law and have shown scrupulous respect for morality and right of gov-ernment. There is an opinion that the fact that we have adhered to the declaration of Paris does not ex-empt us from the duty of respecting the principle therein enunciated, The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it mest indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our merchant marine, and with equal discinction in the work of our mayy.

Clause One-The state of war exist-ing between the United States and Spain annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 735, and the pro-tocol of January 12, 1897, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions in force between the two countries. Clause Two—From the publication of these presents, thirty days are grant-ed to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free from hindrance.

Clause Three-Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the principle of the laws of nations, proposes to observe and hereby orders to be observed, the following

regulations of maritime law: One-Neutral flags covering the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

Two-Neutral merchandise, except

contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag. Three-A blockade to be obligatory, must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with a sufficient force to prevent accesss to the enemy's littoral. Four-The Spanish government upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine Itself to organizing, with the vessels of mer-cantile marine a force of auxillary ruisers which will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval

-In order to capture the encmy's ships and configure the enemy's my samps and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right to search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be

Six-Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and in general all the appliances of war. Seven-To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law. are: Captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque, issued by the United States.

AT CHICKAMAGUA.

Eight Thousand Regulars Are in Camp in the Immense National Park Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 24.-All roads led to Chickamauga. The immense Na-tional park where are now encamped nearly 8,000 of the United States regular troops drew thousands of people from all the surrounding country and for the day nearly depopulated Chattanooga. Even before sunrise the stream of humanity had started toward the park and by the afternoon fully 50,000 people were scat-tered through the vast grounds watching the incoming soldiers unload and march to their assigned camping places and noting with interest the different phases of

a soldier's life on the field.

The long government road leading from Chattaneoga out through Rossville and Ross Gap to the park was fairly choked with vehicles all day. Excursion trains brought in thousands from Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Huntsville, Alabama and all the intermediate towns and villages and the trains which ran to the very as offer as the park as often as the prompt handling of the soldiers would permit, were crowded to the platforms at every trip. It heigh sunday, all drills were suspended and the soldiers who were fairly settled in their camples. their camping places had little to do but to lounge around. About the railroad yards it was a busy scene. The arrival of troops during the day were heavy, but very few delays occurred on this account. Part of the troops because of the block-ading of the tracks by a slight collision were compelled to spend the night in the railroad yards and marched out to the park early in the morning over the road. Many troops are expected in tomorrow and by tomorrow night it is expected close to 16.000 soldiers will be located at

the park. Nearly the entire colored population of Chattanooga and the country around was apparently gathered around the camp-ing places of the colored troops, the Ninth and Tenth cavairy and the Twenty-fifth

PORTUGESE FRIENDLY TO SPAIN.

American Ships on the Mediterranean Will Be Easy Prey for Spain. Madrid, April 24.—It is believed that the Spanish admirals at their meeting yes-terday approved of a plan of campaign against the United States. All informa-

tions on the subject, naturally, is refus-The rush to change paper currency for silver has ceased, thus ending the mo

tary crisis.

A high official asserts that the powers

are still conferring with results which are expected to benefit Spain. The tone of the Portugese press is friendly to Spain, and it is said demon-strations in favor of Spain have been made before several United States con-

sulates in Mexico.

The Imparcial prints a list of the American ships in the Mediterranean, pointing out that they will be easy prey for the Spanish warships.

PACIFIC SQUADRON SAILS.

Olympia Will Wait for the Arrival of Consul Williams.

Hong Kong, April 24 .- Five warships belonging to the United States squadron, accompanied by two store ships, left here today under sealed orders. It is believed the Philippines is the objective point of the fleet.
The United States cruisers Olympia

and Baltimore will await the arrival of the United States Consul, O. F. Williams, from Manila, and will follow the fleet to-

The consul mentioned above is the O. F. Williams who for several months con ducted Wood's business college in this city after its sale by F. E. Wood.

SPAIN TO DECLARE WAR.

Capture of Buena Ventura to Be the Atteged Cause. London, April 24.-A dispatch to the Evening News from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet has decided to claim that

the steamer Ruena Ventura was unlawfully captured and the government will seek the support of the foreign power. The dispatch adds that as a result of the capture of Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, the government of Spain will formally declare war against the United

GERMANY IS NEUTRAL.

Will Take No Steps Prejudicial to the United States.

London, April 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor, probably, join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting yes evident, therefore, that the meeting yes-terday (Saturday) at Dresden, between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany Into line with Austria."

Patriotic Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 24,-A meeting of fifty-eight representative citizens held in the mayor's office today and a resolution was adopted declaring that those en-listing and going to the front in the service of their country may go with the assurance that those dependent upon them at home will be well cared for. Several wealthy citizens promised heavy subscriptions toward fulfilling the ob-jects of the movement.

Protecting the Delaware.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Submarine mines have been placed in position in connec-tion with the defences of the Delaware river, forty miles below this city. The secretary of war has issued instructions that no vessels will be allowed to pass through the channel on either side of Fort Delaware between the hours of sunset and sunrise. No vessel will be allowed to anchor within three miles of the fort without special authority.

Alger Will Not Resign.

Washington, April 24.—Reports having con published that Secretary Alger intended to resign from the cubinet on ac-count of ill health, it can be stated after inquiry of the secretary himself, that there is no foundation whatever for them. The secretary is in better health at present than at any time since he came to Washington, having completely recovered from his attack of the grip.

The Pope is Neutral. London, April 25.-The Röffle correspondent of the Dally Mail says: "Cardinal Rampalla, the papal secretary of state, declares that the vatician will ob-serve the strictest neutrality. The pope desires prayers only for a speedy con-clusion of peace. He considers the sing-ing of te deums for victories an utterly

incongruous proceeding."

Have blenge Coppers. Chicago, April 24.-Five hundred policemen have applied to Chief Kipley for ley, with the corsent of the mayor, will grant every man in the department a furlough who wishes to go to the front and will hold his place open to him until he returns.

Another Neutrality Penciamation Washington, April 24.—The State de-partment today received information that the governor of Hong Keng had issued a neutrality proclamation as to the United States and Spain. It is similar in terms to those already proclaimed by Jamaica and New Foundland.

Printing House Burned.

St. Louis, April 24.-The building of th Great Western Printing company, 551 and 553 Market street, was gutted by fire to-night. Loss. \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. The Laclede and Imperial hotels, situated nearby, caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished without damage.

A Wise Precontion.

Liverpool, April 24.-Many Liverpool steamship owners have instructed their agents to avoid suppling contraband of war, and to have their captains to in-stantly comply with the demands of any war vessel that they may meet and to make no attempt to escape

Velunteered Almost to a Man. New York, April 24.-Of the 240 officers and men coprising the crew of the Amer-ican line St. Louis which arrived here last night only seven refused to sign ar ticles when requested to do so when they

Secretary Alger Will Stick. Washington, April 24.—Reports have een published that Secretary Alger intended to resign from the Cabinet on ac count of ill health. It can be stated after an inquiry of the secretary himself that there is no foundation whatever for them.

Dr. Hongland Dies. New York, April 24.-Dr. Cornelius N. Hosgland, a well-known philanthropist. dled tonight at his home in Brooklyn, aged 75. Among his charitable gifts was the Hoagland laboratory, which he built at a cost of \$100,000.

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for tollet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

at the world. POTTER DRUG AND ope., Boston, U. S. A. ty and Beautify the Skin, Scalp,

Railway Men and Travelers Rely on Munyon.

A. M. Barnum, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Pacific Coast Agent of the Queen and Crescent Route, and formerly



e prominent business man of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me and also several of my friends to whom I gave some of that great remedy. Before your agency was established on the coast I was compelled to send East for supplies of your remedies, and have always kept them on hand for the benefit of myself and friends. I carry a pocket case in my valise when traveling in case any of my chance acquaintances should need assistance. I have frequently given away some of the remedies to people in distress. I have great faith in Munyon's remedies."

Rheumatism is known as the stubbornest of diseases. It will not succumb to any kind of medicine except the right kind. Munyon has the right kind, and cures ninety-six per cent. of all cases submitted to his treatment. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. Prof. Munyon puts up a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

BASE BALL.

National League. CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	W.	L	Pe
Baltimore		1	.63
Cincinnati	4	1	.80
Chicago	4	1.	188
Philadelphia	4	2	198
Cleveland		3	.74
Brooklyn	3	3	104
Pittsburg	3	4	. 47
Besten		4	-41
Washington	2	4	130
New York	2	5	122
Louisville	2	6	122
St. Louis	1	4	.29

Sunday Games. R.H.E.

2 0 6 0 1 0 3 1 0 - 13 17

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 1 11 1

Batteries—Hughey and Clements; Killen, Gardner and Schriver,

At Louisville—

Teveland At St. Louis-

City of Washington Arrives.

New York, April 24.-The steamer City Washington, from Havana, arrived to ay, bringing 5 Cuban passengers, twothirds of them women and children. She was the last vessel to leave Havana before the United States first established the blockade, having departed last Wedlesday. She brought 1,050,000 francs of Freach gold, and a general cargo.

Want Gordon Appointed Maj.-Gas New Oricans, La., April 24.—The United Confederate veterans have decided to ask the president to appoint General J. B. Gordon major general of volunteers. General Gordon is the ranking surviving general of the Confederate army.

Fears for | onsal Tring. St. Augustine, Fa., April 24.-Mrs. Le Vogel, mother of Mrs. Triay, wife of the United States consul. Alfredo T. Triny at Baracoa, Cuba, fears for the safet; of the consul and family.

More Prejectiles Wanted.

Reading, Pa., April 24.—Orders were re-ceived today at the Carpenter Steel work-to hasten another shipment of 15-inch projectiles. All the workinen reporter nade to fill all the government orders.

South America Will Be Neutral.

Washington, April 24.-The representadives of the various South American re publics are daily expecting proclamations from their governments announcing their neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

Unnamaker's Regiment Popular. Philadelphia, April 24.—The application or enlistment in the regiment which John Wanamaker is organizing far outnumber the complement of men which will be re-

Col. Mosby Wants to Fight. Alexandria, Va., April 24.—Colonel John S. Mosby telegraphs from San Fran-cisco that he wants to ruise and take to

Cuba a battallon of cavalrymen for spe cial service. Haven't Sailed Yet. St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April

24.-All the Spanish warships are still There are no signs of their imme diate departure, War Extras in London. London, April 24.—The newspapers here

are issuing war extras, but with little news in them beyond the fact that Morro castle opened fire on the United States To Graduate West Pointers.

Newburgh, N. Y., April 24.—It is re-ported at West Point today that the first class of cadets will be graduated on Tues-To Send Another Ship.

Rome, April 24.—The Italian govern-ment has decided to add another ship to its squadron in Cuban waters. EDUCATION AND CASH.

It Takes Money to Run an Up-to-Date University. From the Philadelphia Press.

The statement that President Har

of Chicago university, has asked

for \$6,000,000 more endowment in order to place that institution on a sound financial basis will give the public an idea of the amount of money necessary to run a modern university of the first class. Chicago university has been considered the most fortunate of American colleges. It is one of the very youngest of the educational institutions in this country, but through the liber-ality of its founder and friends it has already received in endowment, build ings and equipment of about \$12,000,000 But notwithstanding these generous ums It is announced that there is a deficit annually of nearly \$200,000, and that the only way to make the income equal the outgo is to add several mil lions of dollars to the endowment. The cost of running a great university these days comes up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The

money laid out annually by Harvard.

Pennsylvania, Yale, Cornell or Chicago

ON THE RAIL, CARPETS. WALL PAPERS.

Some one has said, "Style is the dress of thought." Do you realize. when one visits your home how the furnishings tell the character of the occupant? In one home you will find ordinary inoffensive styles. that's the "thoughless" buyer. In another hideous colors and won-derful designs. That's the "careless" buyer. In another dainty, graceful designs, harmonious col-ors, the work of artistic people, Which will you choose?

We Are Headquarters for New. Novel, Artistic Carpets and Draperies, Exclusive, Choice, Private Designs in Wall Papers and Interior Decorations.

WILLIAMS McANULTY

universities would thirty years ago have been considered a fair-sized endowment. It costs over \$1,000,000 a year to run Harvard university, and, while its endowment is about \$9,000,000, it is constantly pressed for money. The en-dowment of Yale university has inreased from \$2,273,000 in 1887 to \$4,582,-000 in 1897, and yet Yale considers itself poor. Columbia university, in New York city, has funds amounting to about \$6,000,000, but it is restricted in every one of its departments by the lack of money. The need of money at the University of Pennsylvania is known to be a constant drawback to

its usefulness.

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At Pierce's Market This Morning Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens and Broilers, Green Peas. Tomatocs, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, New Beets, New Potatocs, Celery, Rad-

shes, Onions, Lettuce, Asparagus. etc., etc. Fancy Strawberries and Fruits Please leave orders as early as possible to insure early delivery.

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OCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES Boilers, Hoisting and Pomping Machinery. General Office, Scranton, Pa.

LADIES Clean your Kid Gloves with MILLER'S GLOVEINE. For sale only by Mears & Ha-ven, headquarters for dressed and undressed kid gloves in all the most desirable a hades.

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tended According to Balances and Responsibility. 3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on

\$200,000 350,000 Undivided Profits,

WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, Jr., Vice Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashler

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